Weighted Model Counting Without Parameter Variables

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The Problem of Computing Probability

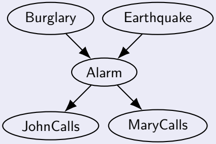
ProbLog

```
0.001  :: burglary.
0.002  :: earthquake.
0.95   :: alarm     :- burglary, earthquake.
0.94   :: alarm     :- burglary, \+ earthquake.
0.29   :: alarm     :- \+ burglary, earthquake.
0.001  :: alarm     :- \+ burglary, \+ earthquake.
0.9    :: johnCalls :- alarm.
0.05   :: johnCalls :- \+ alarm.
0.7    :: maryCalls :- alarm.
0.01   :: maryCalls :- \+ alarm.
```

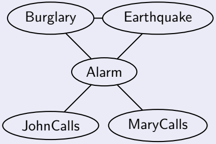
BLOG

```
random Boolean Burglary ~ BooleanDistrib(0.001);
random Boolean Earthquake ~ BooleanDistrib(0.002);
random Boolean Alarm ~
  if Burglary then
    if Earthquake then BooleanDistrib(0.95)
    else BooleanDistrib(0.94)
  else
    if Earthquake then BooleanDistrib(0.29)
    else BooleanDistrib(0.001);
random Boolean JohnCalls ~
  if Alarm then BooleanDistrib(0.9)
  else BooleanDistrib(0.05);
random Boolean MaryCalls ~
  if Alarm then BooleanDistrib(0.7)
  else BooleanDistrib(0.01);
```

Bayesian Network



Markov Random Field



The Problem of Computing Probability

ProbLog

```
0.001  ::  burglary.
0.002  ::  earthquake.
0.95   ::  alarm      :- burglary, earthquake.
0.94   ::  alarm      :- burglary, \+ earthquake.
0.29   ::  alarm      :- \+ burglary, earthquake.
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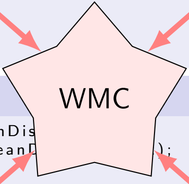
```



BLOG

```
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random Boolean Earthquake ~ BooleanD                );
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  if Burglary then
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    else BooleanDistrib(0.94)
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    if Earthquake then BooleanDistrib(0.29)
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  if Alarm then BooleanDistrib(0.9)
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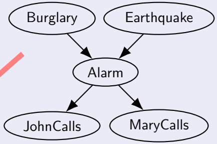
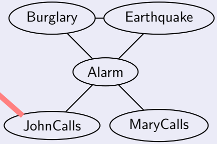
Bayesian Network



Markov Random Field



Weighted Model Counting (WMC)

- Generalises propositional model counting (#SAT)
- Applications:
  - graphical models
  - probabilistic programming
  - neural-symbolic artificial intelligence
- Main types of algorithms:
  - using knowledge compilation
  - using a SAT solver
  - manipulating pseudo-Boolean functions

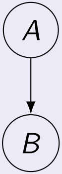
Example

$w(x) = 0.3,\ w(\neg x) = 0.7,$
$w(y) = 0.2,\ w(\neg y) = 0.8$

$\mathrm{WMC}(x \lor y) = w(x)w(y) + w(x)w(\neg y) + w(\neg x)w(y) = 0.44$

The Problem with Assigning Weights to Literals

A Simple Bayesian Network



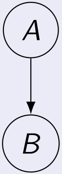
- from 2 binary variables
- to 8 variables and 17 clauses
- with lots of redundancy

Its WMC Encoding

```
p cnf 8 17
-2 -1 0
1 2 0
-3 1 0
-1 3 0
-5 -1 0
-5 -4 0
1 4 5 0
-6 -1 0
-6 4 0
-4 1 6 0
-7 1 0
-7 -4 0
-1 4 7 0
-8 1 0
-8 4 0
-4 -1 8 0
-4 0
c weights 1.0 1.0 0.5 1.0 \
0.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.6 1.0 \
0.4 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.9 1.0
```

The Problem with Assigning Weights to Literals

A Simple Bayesian Network



- from 2 binary variables
- to 8 variables and 17 clauses
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Its WMC Encoding

```
p cnf 8 17
-2 -1 0
1 2 0
-3 1 0
-1 3 0
-5 -1 0
-5 -4 0
1 4 5 0
-6 -1 0
-6 4 0
-4 1 6 0
-7 1 0
-7 -4 0
-1 4 7 0
-8 1 0
-8 4 0
-4 -1 8 0
-4 0
c weights 1.0 1.0 0.5 1.0 \
0.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.6 1.0 \
0.4 1.0 0.1 1.0 0.9 1.0
```

$\neg x_1 \Leftrightarrow x_2$

$x_1 \Leftrightarrow x_3$

$\neg x_1 \wedge \neg x_4 \Leftrightarrow x_5$

$\neg x_1 \wedge x_4 \Leftrightarrow x_6$

$x_1 \wedge \neg x_4 \Leftrightarrow x_7$

$x_1 \wedge x_4 \Leftrightarrow x_8$

$\neg x_4$

Outline

Outline

Formalising the Intuition from Before

For any propositional formula ϕ over a set of variables X and $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$, let $[\phi]_q^p \colon 2^X \to \mathbb{R}$ be the pseudo-Boolean function defined as

$$[\phi]_q^p(Y) \coloneqq \begin{cases} p & \text{if } Y \models \phi \\ q & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

for any $Y \subseteq X$.

Definition (Pseudo-Boolean Projection (PBP))

A PBP instance is a tuple (F, X, ω), where X is the set of variables, F is a set of two-valued pseudo-Boolean functions $2^X \to \mathbb{R}$, and $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$ is the scaling factor.

From WMC to PBP

Example

- Indicator variable: x
- Parameter variables: p, q
- Weights: $w(p) = 0.2$, $w(q) = 0.8$, and $w(\neg p) = w(\neg q) = 1$

WMC Clause
$\neg x \Rightarrow p$
$p \Rightarrow \neg x$
$x \Rightarrow q$
$q \Rightarrow x$
$\neg x$

From WMC to PBP

Example

- Indicator variable: x
- Parameter variables: p, q
- Weights: $w(p) = 0.2$, $w(q) = 0.8$, and $w(\neg p) = w(\neg q) = 1$

WMC Clause	In CNF
$\neg x \Rightarrow p$	$x \vee p$
$p \Rightarrow \neg x$	$\neg x \vee \neg p$
$x \Rightarrow q$	$\neg x \vee q$
$q \Rightarrow x$	$x \vee \neg q$
$\neg x$	$\neg x$

From WMC to PBP

Example

- Indicator variable: x
- Parameter variables: p, q
- Weights: $w(p) = 0.2$, $w(q) = 0.8$, and $w(\neg p) = w(\neg q) = 1$

WMC Clause	In CNF	Pseudo-Boolean Function
$\neg x \Rightarrow p$	$x \vee p$	$[\neg x]_1^{0.2}$
$p \Rightarrow \neg x$	$\neg x \vee \neg p$	
$x \Rightarrow q$	$\neg x \vee q$	$[x]_1^{0.8}$
$q \Rightarrow x$	$x \vee \neg q$	
$\neg x$	$\neg x$	$[\neg x]_0^1$

From WMC to PBP

Example

- Indicator variable: x
- Parameter variables: p, q
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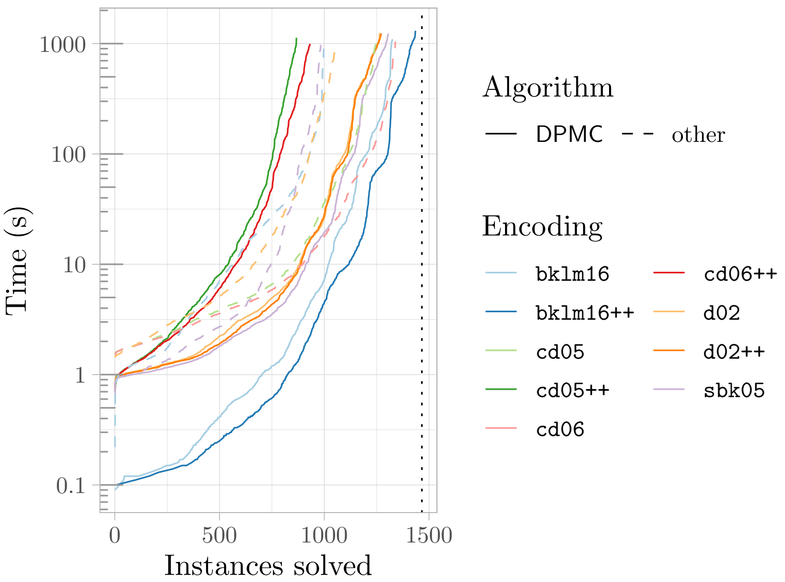
WMC Clause	In CNF	Pseudo-Boolean Function	
$\neg x \Rightarrow p$	$x \vee p$	$[\neg x]_1^{0.2}$	
$p \Rightarrow \neg x$	$\neg x \vee \neg p$		$[x]_{0.2}^{0.8}$
$x \Rightarrow q$	$\neg x \vee q$	$[x]_1^{0.8}$	
$q \Rightarrow x$	$x \vee \neg q$		
$\neg x$	$\neg x$	$[\neg x]_0^1$	$[\neg x]_0^1$

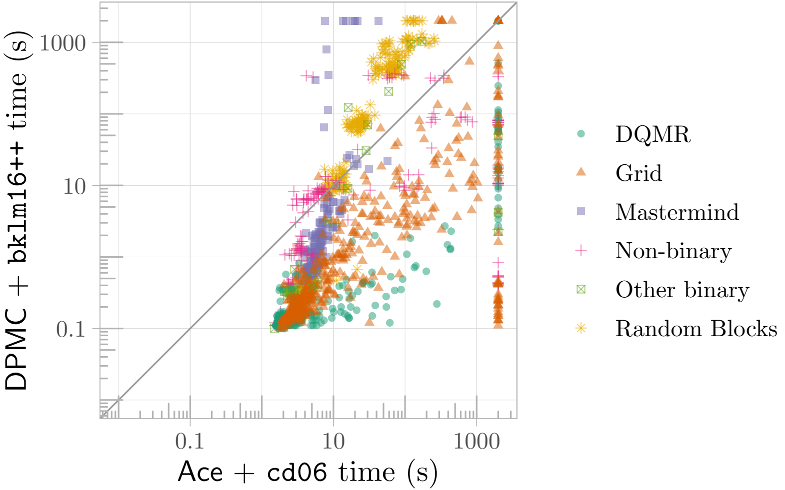
Outline

Outline

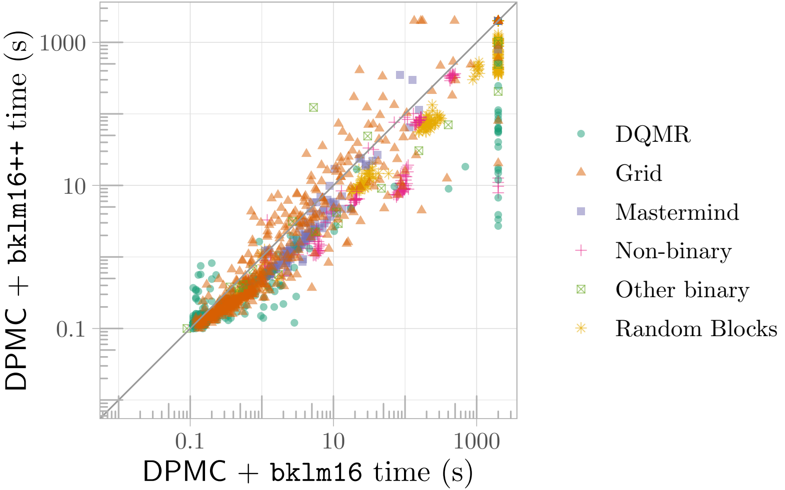
Experimental Results



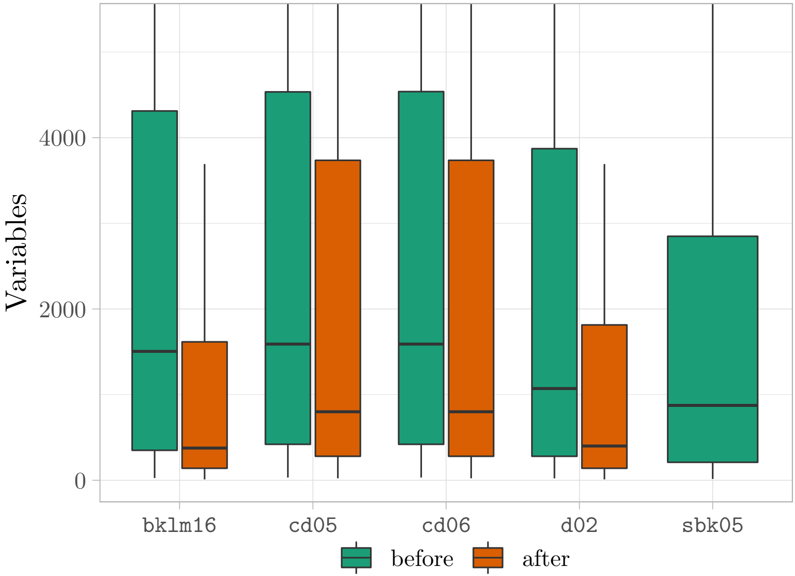
Experimental Results



Experimental Results



Experimental Results



Outline

An Alternative Formulation

Correctness

Experimental Results

Summary

Summary